JULY 26, 1775. THE NUMBER 60.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

S. G. Tucker
No 4:

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.—— Hor.

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, by their Delegates in CONGRESS, to the inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, and BRETHREN!

BY theſe, and by every appellation that may deſignate the TIES, which bind us to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt to prevent their diſſolution.—Remembrance of former friendſhips, pride in the glorious atchievements of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connection; but when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries,—when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſlaves,—when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or our freedom,—can we heſitate about the choice? Let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

In a former addreſs, we aſſerted our rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs would have rouſed that honeſt indignation, which has ſlept too long for your honor, or the welfare of the empire. —But we have not been permſted to entertain this pleaſing expectation: every day brought an accumulation of injuries; and the invention of the miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed; when the power aſſumed by your parliament, in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious; —after being denied that mode of trial, which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our perſons, and the preſervation of our liberties;—after being in many inſtances diveſted of thoſe laws, which were tranſmitted to us by our common anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants; — after annulling thoſe charters, which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape, on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations;—when, without the form of trial, without a public accuſation, whole colonies were condemned; their trade deſtroyed; their inhabitants impoveriſhed;—when ſoldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; — when new modes of trial were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction;—when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; — we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries:—but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of theſe colonies to ſlavery and ruin.

To confirm this aſſertion, let us recall your attention to the affairs of America, ſince our laſt addreſs; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintenance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh parliament, who in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food, which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtible ſource, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent creator.

Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe ſtates, from which the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withold our commerce.— But this act (whatever may have been its deſign) we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence, than our intereſt.—All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities. — Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade, and our refinements with our affluence.—We truſt however, that laws, which deprive us of every bleſſing but a ſoil that teems with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interpoſition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. But happily we are not without reſources; and tho' the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

We could wiſh to go no further, and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honour of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of juſtice.

That once populous, flouriſhing and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army ſent, not to protect, but to enſlave its inhabitants.—The civil government is overturned, and a military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins. — Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution.—Private property is unjuſtly invaded. — The inhabitants, daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, are forbid to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the moſt ſolemn compacts. — Or if, after long and weariſome ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favoured have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but obſerve, that a Britiſh fleet (unjuſtified even by acts of your legiſlature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, ſeizing our ſhips, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour permit us to be ſilent, while Britiſh troops ſully your glory by actions, which the moſt inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unneceſſary deſtruction of Charleſtown, a large, ancient and once populous town, juſt before deſerted by its inhabitants, who had fled, to avoid the fury of your ſoldiery.

If you ſtill retain thoſe ſentiments of compaſſion, by which Britons have ever been diſtinguiſhed.—— If the humanity, which tempered the valour of our common anceſtors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miſeries of their deſcendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any ſecret principle of the conſtitution, let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it neceſſarily enſlaves the remainder of the empire. If ſuch a principle exiſts, why for ages hath it ceaſed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reaſon be aſſigned for this conduct? Or muſt it be reſolved into the wanton exerciſe of arbitrary power? And ſhall the deſcendants of Britons tamely ſubmit to this—No Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our virtuous and gallant anceſtors, we never can, ſurrender thoſe glorious privileges for which they fought, bled and conquered. Admit that your fleets could deſtroy our towns and ravage our ſea coaſts;—theſe are inconſiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whoſe boſoms glow with the ardour of liberty—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any ſenſible diminution of the neceſſaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OE BEING FREE.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cauſe of juſtice and your country, we might dread the exertion; but will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labors, and diſgrace the victories of their anceſtors? Will they forge chains for their poſterity? If they deſcend to this unworthy taſk, will their ſwords retain their edge, their arms their accuſtomed vigour?—Britons can never become the inſtruments of oppreſſion, till they looſe the ſpirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with ſedition: In what does it conſiſt? In our refuſal to ſubmit to unwarrantable acts of injuſtice and cruelty? If ſo, ſhew us a period in your hiſtory, in which you have not been equally ſeditious?

We are accuſed of aiming at independence; but how is this ſupported? By the allegations of your miniſters, not by our actions.—Abuſed, inſulted and contemned, what ſteps have we purſued to obtain redreſs? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your juſtice for relief; we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were deſigned as a compenſation for your protection: When you ceaſed to protect, for what were we to compenſate?

What has been the ſucceſs of our endeavours? The clemency of our Sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers anſwered by inſults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehenſion of your wanting either the will, or the powers, to aſſiſt us.

Even under theſe circumſtances, what meaſures have we taken that betray a deſire of independence? Have we called in the aid of thoſe foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceleſs, did we take advantage of their diſtreſs, and expel them our towns? Or have we not permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional ſtrength?

Let not your enemies and ours perſuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear, or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are ſtill dear to us.—They are the children our parents. an inunterrupted intercourſe of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendſhip. — When hoſtilities were commenced; when on a late occaſion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their aſſaults and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Engliſhmen.

As we wiſh not to colour our actions, or diſguiſe our thoughts, we ſhall, in the ſimple language of truth, avow the meaſures we have purſued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deſigns.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than freſh injuries, and votes of your legiſlature calculated to juſtify every ſeverity; when your fleets and your armies were prepared to wreſt from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hoſtile attempts of General Gage evinced his deſigns, we levied armies for our ſecurity and defence: when the powers veſted in the Governor of Canada, gave us reaſon to apprehend danger from that quarter, and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel and ſavage enemy was to be let looſe upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of our frontiers; we took ſuch meaſures as prudence dictated, as neceſſity will juſtify; we poſſeſſed ourſelves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you, that we have not yet loſt ſight of the object we have ever had in view —a reconciliation with you on conſtitutional principles, and a reſtoration of that friendly intercourſe, which, to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themſelves chiefly to agriculture and commerce. As their faſhions and manners are ſimilar to yours, your markets muſt afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is ſo regulated, as to be ſubſervient only to your intereſt. You are too reaſonable to expect that by taxes (in addition

to this) we ſhould contribute to your expence; to believe, after diverting the fountain, that the ſtreams can flow with unabated force.

It has been ſaid, that we refuſe to ſubmit to the reſtrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary; and we again profeſs our ſubmiſſion to the ſeveral acts of trade and navigation paſſed before the year 1763, truſting nevertheleſs in the equity and juſtice of Parliament, that ſuch of them, as upon cool and impartial conſideration ſhall appear to have impoſed unneceſſary or grievous reſtrictions, will, at ſome happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as ſhall be reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother-country and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members; excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence; to this we anſwer, that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence neceſſary for that purpoſe. But ſhould theſe advantages be inadequate thereto, let the reſtrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute ſuch proportion when conſtitutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the Britiſh conſtitution, that every man ſhould have at leaſt a repreſentative ſhare in the formation of thoſe laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwiſe, the regulation of our internal police by a Britiſh Parliament, who are and ever will be unacquainted with our local circumſtances, muſt be always inconvenient and frequently oppreſſive, working our wrong without yielding any poſſible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation (as it has been abſurdly called) has been propoſed by your miniſters to our reſpective Aſſemblies. Were this propoſal free from every other objection, but that which ariſes from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breaſt? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are ſacked; when daily inſtances of injuſtice and oppreſſion diſturb the ſlower operations of reaſon?

If this propoſal is really ſuch as you ſhould offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to uſeleſs expence, and we were reduced to our preſent melancholy ſituation?—If it holds forth nothing, why was it propoſed; unleſs indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to liſten to any terms of accommodation? But what is ſubmitted to our conſideration?—We contend for the diſpoſal of our property: we are told that our demand is unreaſonable; that our aſſemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they muſt at the ſame time offer, not what your exigencies or ours may require, but ſo much as ſhall be deemed ſufficient to ſatisfy the deſires of a miniſter, and enable him to provide for favorites and dependants. (A recurrence to your own treaſury will convince you, how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To ſuppoſe that we would thus graſp the ſhadow, and give up the ſubſtance, is adding inſult to injuries.

We have nevertheleſs again preſented an humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obſtinacy, have requeſted his Majeſty to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of his faithful coloniſts may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on ſuch terms as can alone render an accommodation laſting, and we flatter ourſelves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of thoſe laws of the operation of which we complain, on the one part; and a diſſolution of our army and commercial aſſociations, on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propoſe to ſurrender our property into the hands of your miniſtry, or veſt your parliament with a power which may terminate in our deſtruction. The great bulwarks of our conſtitution we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your miniſters (equal foes to Britiſh and American freedom) have added to their former oppreſſions an attempt to reduce us by the ſword to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the SWORD therefore we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt—Of this at leaſt we are aſſured, that our ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain, ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection, certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratification of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty.

Soldiers, who have ſheathed their ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you. When too late, you may lament the loſs of that freedom, which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve.

On the other hand, ſhould you prove unſucceſsful; ſhould that connection, which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain, be diſſolved; ſhould your miniſters exhauſt your treaſures, waſte the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceleſs, to your natural enemies?

Since then your liberty, muſt be the price of your victories; your ruin, of your defeat; what blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide, for the extention of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts; ſtill motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued: your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at ſtake.

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, we ſometimes forget our afflictions, to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages: And call God to witneſs! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but Liberty, to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; ere this reaches you, it may probably have burſt upon us: Let us then (before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated) once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us intreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren and countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
Atteſted by CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

LONDON, May 23.

SUNDAY ſe'nnight an expreſs arrived at Dublin, for 4 more regiments to embark for America. It may be remembered that one chief inducement to paſſing the augmentation act was, that 12000 men ſhould be always kept in Ireland; if then four regiments follow thoſe which are gone already (and which are not yet replaced) there will be a great deficiency in the number to be kept there; and this, beſides being a breach of royal promiſe, will expoſe that Iſland to the attack of the Spaniards, who ſeem to be meditating ſome capital ſtroke.

The port of New-York exported laſt year 19,500 hogſheads of flax-ſeed, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 24,000

May 27. Orders are given to take up ſome tranſport ſhips in order to carry ſtores and ammunition to Jamaica; likewiſe for two veſſels to carry ſalt proviſions for Gibraltar.

A report was current yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, that a new Indian war is begun with the Engliſh in the Eaſt-Indies.

The odds in the city, and at the Weſt end of the town, for a war with Spain in three months, are 150 to 100. Between this and Chriſtmas, 200 to 50.

Yeſterday twenty guineas to five were laid, at a coffee-houſe in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, that Lord Chatham would be in the adminiſtration, and that we ſhould be engaged in a war in leſs than three months.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 17.

"Every ſloop of war and ſmall veſſel at this port and Plymouth, is now put into commiſſion and various ſervices; but we have not yet received any particular orders for large ſhips, though war is talked of as ſtrongly here as in London."

Advices have been received at our court, that the French are embarking 10,000 troops for the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Rochford, it is ſaid, immediately waited on the French Chargè des affairs, who declared, that the above-mentioned troops were only to relieve thoſe now in the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This anſwer being not ſatisfactory, a courier was immediately diſpatched to Verſailles with a very ſpirited remonſtrance. Some of the troops, however, are ſailed, and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquardron will be immediately ordered to the Eaſt-Indies, to watch the motions of the French.

A morning paper ſays, A letter juſt received from Copenhagen ſays, every thing in that city is in the greateſt confuſion; the Queen Dowager durſt not appear in public, and the King, on account of the death of the Queen, is almoſt diſtracted. The populace, many of whom were the Queen's enemies while living, now ſay ſhe was innocent, and that her death was occaſioned by the falſe accuſations brought againſt her by the Queen Dowager's party.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay, to a Planter at Jamaica.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coaſt of Cuba. Two Spaniſh guarda coſtas have taken all the veſſels on the coaſt belonging to this place and St. Anne's; not one of the commanders of which, made any reſiſtance, except Capt. Watkins belonging to this place, who fought near two hours. The Spaniards put the wounded men into a long boat, which is arrived here."

Coventry, May 19, A woman being tired of her huſband, and the man being weary of his wife, the woman conſented to have a rope faſtened to her neck, to be led by it to the market croſs in this city, and there to be ſold to the beſt bidder, when ſhe was bought by one Bland, for half a crown.

Yeſterday morning the Ducheſs of Kingſton came through the back door of the Duke of Newcaſtle's houſe, and went up the ſtairs which lead to Lord Mansfield's room, behind the Court of King's Bench. As ſoon as the court ſat, Mr. Wallace acquainted the court with the buſineſs relative to her Grace, and that the parties were all ready and attended without; Lord Mansfield then gave directions for them to be called in, and her Grace, attended by the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Mount Stewart, Mr. Le Roche, and Sir Thomas Clarges, came out from the anti-chamber into court; her Grace having paid her obedience to the judges and counſel, ſat down between Mr. Juſtice Aſton and the Duke of Newcaſtle; the ſheriff of Middleſex was then called upon, in whoſe cuſtody ſhe was, and the indictment being read, ſhe entered into a recognizance, herſelf in 4000 l. and her four other ſureties above-named, in 1000 l. each. The counſel on the other ſide, by the advice of the chief juſtice, agreed to diſpence with ſome legal ceremony, which otherwiſe might have brought her Grace again before that court, and the words of the recognizance were, that ſhe ſhould perſonally appear to anſwer the ſaid indictment, whenever called upon by the King and her Peers in parliament aſſembled; this her Grace and ſureties aſſented to, after which the Ducheſs in a very polite manner, took leave of the court and retired.

The court was very full upon the occaſion, which her Grace ſaluted at her entrance; and repeated the ſame as ſhe withdrew; the buſineſs was finiſhed in about ten minutes, during which time her Grace received the utmoſt reſpect from the court and auditors.

Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; was given over by his phyſicians laſt Wedneſday.

[For more London news ſee laſt page.]

CAMBRIDGE JULY 3.

NONE of the men who have been raiſed by this and ſeveral other colonies are, in future, to be diſtinguiſhed as the troops of any particular colony, but as the forces of "the united colonies of North America," into whoſe joint ſervice they have been taken by the Continental Congreſs, and are to be paid and ſupported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New-Hampſhire, that a committee from the Congreſs, ſetting there, waited on G. J. Eſq; Province Treaſurer, for what money he had by him, belonging to the province, and received from him 1500l. which was ſafely conveyed to Exeter.

The enemy, early in the morning of laſt Sabbath, in return for ſome cannon ſhot they received from one of our fortreſſes the afternoon before, began, and continued for ſeveral hours, a heavy fire upon the town of Roxbury both from their cannon and mortars. They ſet one houſe on fire, which was conſumed; but did little other damage.

Laſt Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant Col. Thomas Gardner, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loſs of the enemy, including thoſe who died of their wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charleſtown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion officers 92. Serjeants 102. Corporals 100. Rank and file 753. Total of killed 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded 1402.

JULY 6, 1775.

To His EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, impreſſed with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, beg leave to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival, and to wiſh you all imaginable happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of the important duties of your elevated ſtation. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifeſted in your appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted virtue and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm, which alone could call you from thoſe enjoyments of domeſtic life, which a ſublime and manly taſte, joined with a moſt affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cauſe of America, and compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of this Colony, exhibited by the great diſpatch made in your journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal ſatisfaction we have with pleaſure obſerved on this occaſion; and are promiſing preſages that the great expectations formed from your perſonal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch regularity and diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected, and the many diſadvantages, ariſing from a ſuſpenſion of government, under which we have raiſed, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this Colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in a great meaſure effected, the completion of ſo difficult and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary a taſk is reſerved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your Excellency, but ſuppoſing you would chooſe to be informed of the general character of the ſoldiers who compoſe this army, beg leave to repreſent, that the greateſt part of them have not before ſeen ſervice. And although naturally brave, and of good underſtanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things moſt eſſential to the preſervation of health, and even of life. The youth in the army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute neceſſity of cleanlineſs in their dreſs, and lodging, continual exerciſe, and ſtrict temperance, to preſerve them from diſeaſes frequently prevailing in camps; eſpecially among thoſe, who from their childhood have been uſed to a laborious life.

We beg leave to aſſure you, that this Congreſs will, at all times be ready to attend ſuch requiſitions as you may have occaſion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cauſe of America, and your happineſs and eaſe, in the diſcharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We moſt fervently implore Almighty God, that the Bleſſings of Divine Providence may reſt on you: That your head may be covered in the day of battle: That every neceſſary aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a bleſſing to mankind.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival demand my warmeſt acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domeſtic life for the duties of my preſent honourable but arduous ſtation, I only emulate the virtue and public ſpirit of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which with a firmneſs and patriotiſm without example in modern hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the comforts of ſocial and political life in ſupport of the rights of mankind and the welfare of our common country. My higheſt ambition is to be the happy inſtrument of vindicating thoſe rights, and to ſee this devoted province again reſtored to peace, liberty and ſafety.

The ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the ſtate of the army. The courſe of human affairs forbids an expectation that troops formed under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould at once poſſeſs the order, regularity and diſcipline of veterans--Whatever deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, ſoon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. Theſe qualities united with their natural bravery and ſpirit will afford a happy preſage of ſucceſs, and put a final period to thoſe diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your declarations of readineſs at all times to aſſiſt me in the diſcharge of the duties of my ſtation: They are ſo complicated and extended, that I ſhall need the aſſiſtance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wiſhes to myſelf, permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that divine Being, in whoſe hands are all human events, to make you and your conſtituents as diſtinguiſhed in private and public happineſs, as you have been by miniſterial oppreſſion, and by private and public diſtreſs.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, Esq; Major-General of the Continental Army.

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the distresses which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic system adopted by administration and pursued with relentless fury, do, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel in your appointment as a Major General in the American army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect a man who, disregarding the allurements of profit and distinction his merits might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with the commander in chief, under the smiles of providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of heaven attend you. May Divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauses of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His HONOUR's Answer.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by a long acquaintance a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity.—— I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank and character to a gentleman in this city, dated camp at Cambridge, June 27, 1775.

"Last Sunday General Clinton sent from his camp at Bunker's-Hill, a flag to ours on Prospect-Hill (within reach of a 24 pounder from each other) with letters from our prisoners, informing that they had lost six of their number of the wounded, and that they are treated tenderly, and taken care of by army or town surgeons, or both, as they choose. Tee means of communication on like occasions, is settled between the two armies, both of which are throwing up works to secure themselves against each other.

"There have been no skirmishes on this side since the 17th,—at Roxbury there has. Last Saturday the enemy cannonaded Roxbury, and endeavoured to set it on fire, but did not succeed:—Yesterday afternoon some shot were exchanged between the enemy on the neck, and our people at Roxbury.

"General Howe says he never saw men behave better than ours did at the breast work."

JULY 13. The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

KILLED: Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22. Lieut. Bard, of 35. Capt. Dutton, of 38. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hilliard, of 47. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63. Capt. Hudson, and Lieut. Hale, of 65. Capt. George Sherwin, aid-de-camp to General Howe, of 67.

Marines Killed: Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Gardiner, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finnie and Lieut. Shee.

WOUNDED. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Brown of the 4th regiment. Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downes, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M'Lintock, and Ensign Balaguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton and Lieut. Verner of 10th. Capt. Ottor Bayer, and Capt. Richardson, of 18. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut, Christie and Lieut. Myer, of 38. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertson, and —— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Ensign England, of 47th. And Lieutenant Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follet, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery: Capt. Huddlestone, Capt Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers: Mr. Page, and —— Jordan.

Marines: Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branson, and Lieut. Ragg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 3, 1775.

"The greatest civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within twenty miles of the camp, they received an express, that the parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about 6 o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than 2 hours, without intermission, though with little or no loss on the side of the provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday at two o'clock, at the time of high water; this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain which began at half past twelve, and continued till late at night. The Generals have spent this whole day, in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. they find the troops to be 15000 strong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The regulars have been sounding the shore this afternoon, and we are in some expectation of a visit at the next high water. Our men are all in good spirits, and wish they may come out. The best account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars lost more than 800 in the field and 700 wounded.

"Among the slain are Col. Williams, Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff; it remains a matter of doubt whether or not General Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that General Howe commanded the first division of 1700, and General Burgoyne the second of 1300, who since the battle has not been seen in Boston: 'Tis given out that he is gone to England. The provincials had not more than 700 in the action: The Welsh Fuzileers, the best regiment in the English army, carried from the field no more than 17 privates and one Captain; it is also certain Gage lost 84 officers.

"Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock. Four horses of Preston's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries as they expected a general attack from the provincials, which, we suppose, was owing to our viewing all their lines yesterday evening; we went so near as to make them apprehensive we were reconnoitring in order to find some place fit to begin an attack. The loss of the provincials, as by the return made to General Washington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 missing."

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, June 7.

"We are much alarmed here with the intentions of administration, that unless affairs take a turn in our favor very shortly, we shall expect the worst effort of its villainy—that of spiriting up an enemy among ourselves, from whose barbarity, if roused, the most dreadful consequences must follow. Our Governor has sent his family to New-York, and being greatly disgusted with the people of Newbern, has taken up his residence in Fort Johnston at the mouth of Cape Fear river, which he has chosen as a place of retreat from popular complaints: Our brethren in the colonies may be assured that we never shall be bribed by the benefit of an exclusive trade, to desert the common cause."

To our FRIENDS and BRETHREN of the several MEETINGS in PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY;

DEAR FRIENDS,

THE afflictions and distresses, attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer: And having received more particular information, since the yearly-meeting held last month at Rhode-Island, than we before had, of the situation of our brethren and others in those parts; (since which, the desolations of war have greatly increased) we are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people; earnestly desiring, that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination: To promote which, we have agreed upon, and herewith send you, printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable, active Friends may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of Friends for this charitable purpose; and that the money subscribed may be collected, and with all convenient speed paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH of Burlington, Treasurers of our yearly-meeting.

The yearly-meeting at Rhode-Island, before mentioned, have appointed a committee of twenty-six Friends, from the several quarterly-meetings in New England, who are to meet together, at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed: and they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raised, may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are, or may be, reduced to necessitous circumstances, in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that Friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions: And are your loving Friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the 6th day of the 9th month, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

CHARLESTOWN, JUNE 23.

In Provincial Congress, Thursday June 22, 1775.

RESOLVED, that all absentees holding estates in this colony, except the sick, those above sixty, and those under twenty-one years of age, ought forthwith to return to this colony.

Resolved, that no person holding estates in this colony, ought to withdraw from its service, without giving good sufficient reasons for so doing to this Congress, or, during its recess, to the General Committee.

Ordered, that the two foregoing resolutions be printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

The Provincial Congress broke up yesterday, after having spent three weeks, Sundays not excepted, in deliberating on the present unhappy state of public affairs.

JUNE 27. The Provincial Congress have requested, by public advertisement, that men of every denomination and persuasion would carry with them, to all places of divine worship, loaded fire-arms, which, on Sunday last, was almost generally complied with.

JULY 14. We are informed, that the council of safety have given orders to col. William Thompson, to march 8 companies of the regiment of rangers, by different routs, down the country, and to rendezvous near Charlestown on the first of September next.

"Owners and keepers of ferries are to charge the ferriage of the rangers and their horses to the public; accounts thereof to be certified by the commanding officers of the detachments, and transmitted to the council of safety.

"The council of safety recommend the inhabitants throughout the colony, to treat the regiment and detachments with hospitality, and to supply them with provisions and necessaries, for their money, at reasonable rates."

We have certain account that the inhabitants of Georgia have now adopted the association of the Continental Congress, and have entered heartily into the American confederacy for maintaining their just rights. John Houstoun, Archibald Bulloch, Lyman Hall, Noble Wimberly Jones, Esquires, and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, are elected delegates to represent the colony in the Congress now sitting at Philadelphia; and those gentlemen were to proceed for that city immediately.

We are also well informed, that the friends of liberty from this province and from Georgia lately united in an enterprise, and have taken into their charge upwards of 15000 wt. of gunpowder; an article which will be wanted very much for killing Rice birds, as they are are called in this country, but which are the true Ortolans, and do great damage to the young rice in the months of August and September.

NORFOLK, JULY 26, 1775.

Norfolk borough, Committee Chamber, July 21.

PRESENT,

Mr. Chairman and 21 members.

UPON motion RESOLVED, that no pilot ought to give any assistance to the ships and other vessels, that are expected to arrive from Great-Britain with cargoes contrary to the Association, upon penalty of being published to the world for such misconduct.

Published by order,

WILLIAM DAVIES, sec'ry.

WE the Subscribers, appointed to superintend the election of a committee for Norfolk County, do declare the following persons duly elected agreeably to the ballots.

PAUL LOYAL, JOHN WILSON,
BASSETT MOSELY, WILLIAM DAVIES.

July 20, 1775.

George Veal, James Webb, John Portlock, Arthur Bousb, Bassett Mosely, Edward Archer, John Willoughby, sen. Stephen Wright, James Nicolson, Charles Mayle, John Wilson, Matthew Godfrey, Edward Strong, Thomas Creech, Abraham Wormington, Caleb Herbert, David Porter, William Smith, Thomas Nash, jun. James Grymes, (Western Branch) Goodrich Bousb, Malachi Wilson, jun. Cornelius Calvert, Alexander Skinner, Patrick Mackey, John Brickell, jun. Paul Proby, William Bressi, Benjamin Crooker, Malachi Maund, George Kelly, Samuel Portlock, John Willoughby, jun. Henry Bressi, Daniel Sandford.

We can assure the public that a very accurate chart of the sea coast of great part of this colony, has been taken privately by desire of a certain great personage.

We are credibly informed from Philadelphia, that the Congress voted the salary of 2200l. per annum, during his continuance in office, besides 5l. per diem for his table, to his Excellency General Washington. But this generous Commander would accept of no salary in the service of his country, blest as he is with an affluent fortune.

Last Thursday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Davis, jun. which will be published in a few days, by desire of the Committee.

We have had no certain intelligence from the Convention at Richmond, but the report of the day is, that they have directed the upland counties to raise 150 men each, and the lowland 100; which will compose a body of 7000 men, who are to be supported at the joint expence of the colony; for which purpose it is said all the plate is to be called in and coined.

His Excellency the Governor has fitted up the large ship he lately seized, as his place of residence, and is attended by the two men of war at Gosport in this harbour.

The report of a battle near Boston, as mentioned in our last, we find to be groundless.

WESTMORELAND County, July 10th, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night the following servants, viz. GERMAN CAMPION an indented servant thirty years of age, born in Derbyshire (in England) he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair is dark and has been cut off this spring, had on and took with him a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, a pair of rolls trowsers, check and ozenbrigs shirts, a striped flannel pea jacket, shoes and stockings and a worsted cap: He is (by profession) a FARMER. — RICHARD CLEAR, an indented servant, between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high: by trade a JOINER and HOUSE CARPENTER; he calls himself an Englishman, but I verily believe he is Irish, wears his own hair, which is of a reddish colour. Had on and took with him a brown coat with metal buttons, linen and cloth breeches, a pair of rolls trowsers, check and ozenbrigs shirts, a fine hat (more than half worn) and shoes and stockings.—GEORGE CRAIG, an indented servant a Scotchman, and by profession a GARDNER. He is between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, a good deal pitted with the small pox, has a pert way of speaking, is of a dark complexion, and wears his own hair, which is dark; has a scar on the right side of his neck, (and I believe on his left too) which appears to have been done with a knife. Had on and carried with him a brown coat with metal buttons, a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, check and ozenbrigs shirts, a pair of rolls trowsers, shoes and stockings.—WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a convict servant, a Scotchman, and by trade a BLACKSMITH, of a swarthy complexion, thirty seven years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wears his own hair, which is dark and long, and clubbed behind, is a little pitted with the small pox, has lost two of his fore teeth and is a very proud fellow: Had on and took with him two blue waistcoats, one oznabrig and one strip'd Virginia cloth ditto, two oznabrig shirts, two pair of oznabrig trowsers, one pair of strip'd holland trowsers, several pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, one black silk handkerchief, two felt hats, one of which he wears cock'd; he has also a double breasted Virginia cloth waistcoat lined with white Virginia cloth.—WILLIAM COLTON, an indented servant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, and has dark hair; he is near sighted, and his eyes are generally enflamed, which probably might have been occasioned by the small pox, of which disorder he is strongly marked; and has a deep scar on one of his arms about the elbow: He took nothing with him that I know of, but an oznabrig shirt and trowsers, and a half worn beaver hat cock'd.

Whoever brings the said servants to JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Esq; or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid,

(3) 60 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

MILNERS, July 25, 1775.

I propose to leave the Colony soon, for a few months; during my absence, the concern of CUMING, WARWICK, & Co. will be under the management of Mr. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH, to whom all persons indebted to the said concern, are hereby requested to make payments, or grant specialties for the respective balances due by them.

(3) 60 ANTHONY WARWICK.

July 24, 1775.

FOR CHARTER,

TO any part of Great-Britain or the West-Indies, the Brigantine THREE SISTERS, Duncan Campbell master, burthen about 280 hogsheads of tobacco, or 9000 bushels of grain.——For terms apply to Mr. John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the subscriber in Princess Anne.

(1) 60 ANTHONY WALKE.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, Seven-pence half-penny.

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majesty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practised at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Divisions and Grand-Divisions, standing, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Divisions. Passing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-passing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occasional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exercise.

LONDON, May 16.

A MILITARY nobleman, at the head of 1000 men, marched lately from Boſton ſome miles into the country, by way of trying the ſpirit of the coloniſts. The people not underſtanding the ſecret intention of ſuch a march, took to arms, and with ſuch military ſkill and vigour, that his Lordſhip thought proper to wheel about and retire to the town again.

May 19. A correſpondent who was preſent at the debates in a certain Houſe on Wedneſday, obſerves, that it appeared moſt evident from what came out in the matters relative to the armament now ready to ſail, that Spain muſt intend it againſt Portugal or Ireland. It alſo ſtood acknowledged by both parties, that England muſt ſupport Portugal at all events. What then is our condition when we expect to hear by the next ſhips that America is in arms againſt us!

It may alſo be depended on, that orders are now gone to Portſmouth to impreſs men. Lord Sandwich allowed that 17 ſhips were not ſufficient for our preſent ſituation; for he ſaid if they were wanted for Gibraltar we ſhould be left defenceleſs at home.

The ſtrength of the Spaniſh marine having been made on Wedneſday laſt a queſtion in the Upper Houſe, it may not be amiſs to inform our readers, that according to the beſt advices which have lately arrived, beſides the ſquadron departed from Ferrol, amounting according to ſome accounts to 25 ſail, and which is to be joined at Cadiz by a much larger force, 30 veſſels more are gone from Malaga, for Carthagena in the Mediterranean, but on what deſtination is not known. As great preparations alſo, we are aſſured, are making by the Spaniards at Barcelona, and ſome even at Marſeilles, by permiſſion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; the French likewiſe on their part, are very buſy in fitting out an armament at Breſt and Toulon, but as pretended only for the protection of their commerce in the Levant. Till time ſhall unravel the cauſe of all theſe naval preparations, it may not be amiſs to lay before our readers the following extract from the laſt Amſterdam Gazette:

'Paris, May 1. Notwithſtanding the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with the Emperor of Morocco, they continue working at Cadiz with great ardour, in fitting out very large maritime armaments, the deſtination of which is a myſtery. Theſe armaments are by much the moſt conſiderable, that Spain has made during the preſent century. The Ferrol ſquadron is to be joined by that at Cadiz, and among the troops which the latter is to take on board, is a detachment of cavalry.'

May 24. The late extraordinary change of weather having produced an innumerable quantity of caterpillers, which ſeemed to threaten the total deſtruction of the leaves of the gooſberry and currant-buſhes, a correſpondent acquaints us, that they were utterly deſtroyed by firſt gently bruſhing them off the branches, and then tarring the ſtems of the trees, which prevented them ever getting up again.

May 25. Yeſterday a courier arrived in town from Lord Grantham at Madrid, with diſpatches relative to a diſagreement between the courts of Liſbon and Madrid, which the Spaniſh court pretends is the occaſion of the great armaments now fitting out by ſea and land.

May 26. This day the Houſe of Lords was prodigiouſly crouded; expecting that the Queen would have been preſent. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the Houſe went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and having ſent a meſſage by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring their attendance; the Speaker, with the Houſe, came up, and previous to the royal aſſent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons preſent to you three money bills; the firſt for raiſing money by loans or exchequer bills for the ſervice of the year 1775; the ſecond for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, and the other for appropriating the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the current year. Theſe are all neceſſary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigences of the times could juſtify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cauſe of this expence; and I truſt, that when the people of America ſee, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions, and that if the ſword muſt be drawn, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and ſupport the ſupremacy of this legiſlature. A great part of the ſeſſion has been taken up in determining complaints reſpecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wiſdom of the laſt Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praiſe juſtly due to the Committees, who have acted ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the public, and ſo fully in diſcharge of their own conſciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purpoſes for which it was appropriated."

His Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to eight public and nine private bills.

After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, viz.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

"You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdom; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honor and intereſt of my kingdoms ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my Colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the cheerfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have in theſe times diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home and reſpected abroad."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command ſaid;

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the 27th day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 27th day of July next."

The Earl of Chatham is ſaid to be dangerouſly ill at his ſeat at Hayes.

There is now in the generality of Paris a line of troops compoſed of 25,000 men, who are placed in the neighbourhood of thoſe towns and villages where markets are held in order to preſerve the public tranquility.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of condolance of the Houſe of Commons on the death of the Queen of Denmark.

"That he returns his thanks to that Houſe for the concern they have expreſſed for the great loſs which has happened in his family by the death of his ſiſter the Queen of Denmark."

A ſquadron of men of war, compleatly manned with ſix months proviſions on board, are conſtantly to be kept at Spithead during the ſummer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice whereſoever occaſion may require.

We hear that orders are ſent down to Scotland for the officers to fill up their regiments to the full complement of men as ſoon as poſſible.

A report prevails that the King of Denmark is dangerouſly ill; ſome ſay dead.

The Cabinet, it is ſaid, is much divided on the ſubject of the Spaniſh armament. The queſtion is, if Spain ſhould attack the Portugueſe ſettlements at the Brazils, whether England is not bound by every principle of ſound policy to aſſiſt this ancient and uſeful ally? If it is determined by a majority in the affirmative, there can be little doubt that England will ſoon be involved in a war.

To be ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, One ſhilling and three-pence,

A SERMON,

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN Affairs; by Dr. SMITH of Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers, are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my houſe, on Tueſday night laſt, about 12 o'clock, a bellied SILVER TANKARD, weight 46 ounces ſeventeen and a half penny weight; Alſo a pint CAN, of the ſame ſhape, and a ſet of table FLINT-GLASS CASTORS with ſilver tops. —— Any perſon that will bring them to me ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked; and on conviction of the THIEF I will give TEN POUNDS, beſides what the law allows.

56 (3) JAMES MARSDEN.

NORFOLK, July 19, 1775.

FOR CHARTER

TO any part of GREAT-BRITAIN or the WEST-INDIES, the Brig SUSANNAH, WILLIS BRIGHT maſter; burthen about 300 hhds of tobacco, or 10,000 buſhels of grain; a new veſſel, and will be ready to take in by the 1ſt next month.—For terms apply to

LOGAN, GILMOUR & Co.

NORFOLK, July 12, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 27th of July if fair, otherwiſe on the next fair day; a certain point or parcel of land, in the borough of Norfolk, and binding on Elizabeth river, with a dwelling-houſe and improvements thereon, any perſon that is inclinable to purchaſe any part or the whole, by applying to the ſubſcriber hereof, may know the contents of ſuch ſale, before the ſaid day, and a good and ſure right will be made to the purchaſer or purchaſers, with 18 months credit for one half of the purchaſe money, with approved ſecurity, to EDWARD HANSFORD.

LEBANON, July 16, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their ſubſcriptions for making the Diſmal Swamp road are deſired to make immediate payment to the Gentlemen before appointed; thoſe who fail may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect of perſons, which method will be very diſagreeable to, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,

G. LAMB.

JULY 11, 1775.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG man who will undertake to teach NAVIGATION, BOOK-KEEPING, LAND-SURVEYING, ARITHMETIC, &c. &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms, either in town or country. —— He hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to employ him. 57

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. COLLIN's Portſmouth.

NORFOLK July 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in April laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES WELSH, by trade a SHOEMAKER, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort-ſighted, of a ſlim make and pale complexion, has ſhort brown hair over which he ſometimes wears a wig; he is much addicted to liquor, and when drunk is very quarrelſome: Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat. From ſeveral circumſtances the ſubſcriber has reaſon to believe he is gone towards North-Carolina, having ſome acquaintances about the Plank bridge and Edenton.

(3) 57 W. FORSYTH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton county, on Sunday the 25th of June, a negro lad named LADUS, a down looking fellow about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of claret coloured knit breeches and a fine hat much worn. 'Tis imagined he went off in a canoe (25 feet long and freſh tarred) with a Negro belonging to Mr. John Blair named SOLOMON; a large ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive if taken in the colony FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the colony the above reward.

GEORGE DEWEY.

*** All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid carrying him off at their peril. (3) 57

JUNE 27.

THE ſubſcriber has opened a grammar ſchool, at the ſeat of Anthony Lawſon, Eſq; in Princeſs Anne county, and hopes by a conſtant and diligent attention to thoſe committed to his care, to give ſatisfaction to all who ſhall encourage his undertaking. The price of ſchooling is 5l. per annum, and 20s. at entrance. Boarders are taken in at 17l. 10s, provided they find their own beds, or at 20l. and have every thing found them.

JAMES EMMERSON.

P. S. He alſo teaches the practical branches of the mathematics.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —— All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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